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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT,
MARKETING, LABOUR



MARTINUS NIJHOFF / THE HAGUE / NETHERLANDS

ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

301 SOCIOLOGY

301:33

FUERSTENBERG, F. Wirtschaftssoziologie; 2. neubearb. Aufl. Berlin, de Gruyter, 1970. 141 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Sammlung Goschen, Bd. 1193/1193 a).

Eine auf die gesellschaftlichen Erscheinungsformen und Wechselwirkungen des Wirtschaftslebens bezogene und Methoden. Das wirtschaftliche Verhalten, Wirtschaftsinstitutionen; Unternehmungen; private Haushalte; öffentlicher Haushalt; Wirtschaftsorganisationen, Die Wirtschaftsdynamik; Wirtschaftsschwankungen; langfristige Wachstumsphasen. Wirtschaftssystem und Gesellschaftsstruktur. (Bibliographie - 12 S. - von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 1240

308 SOCIOGRAPHY, SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

308(489) .. 338.97(489)

DEY, R. Dänemark heute; Land zwischen Skandinavien und dem Kontinent. Wien/Düsseldorf, Econ-Verlag, 1969. 275 p. A5. Geill.

Hinweise für Durchreisende, Daten und Fakten Dänemarks, Wirtschaft, innenpolitische Probleme, Landwirtschaft, Aussenpolitik, Tourismus. Inhalt u.a.: Geographie, Die Dänen und ihre Könige. Die Industrie muss es schaffen, Die fernen Inseln (Grönland). Bildungsstrom mit festen Pfeilern, Darstellung, Selbstdarstellung, Sex-Darstellung, Soziale Situation im unteren und oberen Bereich, Dänemarks Beitrag, - Stellung und - Aufgaben. R 1241

323 POLITICS

323(51)

DANY, L.A. China; period of suspense. 11 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 701).

Signs of greater pragmatism in dealings with other nations. Restoration of closer relations with North Korea. No normal relations with the non-communist Asian countries. China is no longer the unified country it once was. The republic has no president. New public security organs. The fight against resistance is still the main theme of the regime. The revolutionary com-

mittee is the military. Sustained preparations for war. R 1242

327 FOREIGN POLITICS, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

327.7 FEDERATIONS, PACTS

327.7(4) 337.9(4)

STEWART, M. Britain, Europe and the alliance. 12 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 648).

The Soviet Union constitutes a serious potential military threat to the security of the West. Progress toward a greater degree of European defense cooperation is consistent with the overall trend in Western Europe toward closer political and economic integration. The talks on strategic arms limitation in Vienna. The importance of an enlarged European Community for the development of world trade and international monetary cooperation. Links with the United States. The problems of Britain's entry into the European Community. R 1243

330 THEORETICAL ECONOMICS

330 332 338.972 339.32 382

SAMUELSON, P.A. Economics; 8th. ed. New York/St. Louis, McGraw-Hill, 1970. 868 p. A5. Gräf. Tabn. (For The Netherlands ed.; Handbook of the economy, See: 2-84).

What economics is. Methodology of economics. Central problems of every economic society. Price functioning of a mixed economy. Supply and demand. Stock-market fluctuations. Business organization. Income. Elements of accounting. Incomes and living standards. Labor and industrial relations. Economic role of government. Government finances. National income and product. Income determination. The simple multiplier theory. Fiscal policy. Business cycles and forecasting. Prices and money. Central bank monetary policy. Fiscal policy and full employment without inflation. The composition and pricing of national output. Imperfect competition and antitrust policy. The pricing of the productive factors. International trade and finance. The balance of international payments. The theory of growth. Problems of growth and price stability is an advanced. Alternative economic systems. R 1244

zur Geldnachfrage und zum Geldangebot; hrsg. vom Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Tübingen, Mohr, 1970, 145 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Kieler Studien, Nr. 110).

Die Nachfrage des privaten Nichtbankensektors nach Geld und das Geldangebot des Bankensystems anhand des statistischen Materials der Bundesrepublik. Die Analyse der time-lags im Reaktionsverhalten der Wirtschaftssektoren nimmt eine zentrale Stellung ein. Die Nachfrage des privaten Nichtbankensektors nach Geld, Sichteinlagen, Bargeld und Termineinlagen. Es wird davon ausgegangen, dass der Einfluss, den das Verhalten der Banken auf die Entwicklung des Geldvolumens ausübt, in erster Linie an der Nachfrage des Bankensystems nach Liquiditätsanlagen und Zentralbankkrediten zu messen ist. R 1253

332.422,2 : 332.453,2 INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORM

332.422,2 : 332.453,2

COHEN, S.D. International monetary reform 1964-69; the political dimension. New York/Washington, Praeger, 1970, 201 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Praeger special studies in international economics and development).

Economic and political cross-currents. The economics of international liquidity. The political dimension of international monetary decisionmaking. A critical appraisal of the Atlantic Alliance. The political economics of the U.S. balance of payments deficit. The exploratory phase of the international monetary reform talks. Politicalization of the international monetary reform talks. The move toward consensus, 1966-67. The final phase of negotiations, 1967. The political meaning of the monetary reform plan. R 1254

332.453 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

See also: R 1279, R 1309, R 1310, R 1312

332.453

CLARKE, W.M., and G. PULAY. The world's money; how it works. London, Allen and Unwin, 1970, 216 p. A5.

This book is designed for people who want to understand something of the world's financial affairs. The way money works. Examination of many monetary crises. The role of gold in international finance. How do exchange rates, the I.M.F. the World

Bank, the Euro-dollar market work. The new World Money. Devaluation of the pound. R 125

332.453,4 FOREIGN INVESTMENTS, CREDITS AND LOANS

332.453,4 : 330.115(73)

MILLER, N.C., and M.V.N. Whitman. A mean-variance analysis of United States long-term portfolio foreign investment. 22 p. A5 (Quarterly journal of economics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 175. Graf.).

Investigation into long-term portfolio foreign investment by U.S. residents in terms of the "mean-variance" approach to asset portfolio choice developed by J. Tobin and H. Markowitz, whose application to international flows of private capital has recently been suggested by H.G. Grubel in "American economic review", no. 5, December, 1968, p. 1299; See: Q 28. The basic model. The mean-variance approach to the theory of portfolio choice requires one of two alternative assumptions: that investors' utility functions are quadratic, or that they view the range of probable outcomes from a financial investment in terms of a normal distribution. Empirical specification. Empirical estimation. A single-equation system. Stock-adjustment and flow-adjustment components. Empirical results. Policy implications. Some highly tentative estimates of the "primary" impact of, successively, a change in the foreign long-term rate, and a change in domestic income on outflows of long-term portfolio capital from the U.S. Suggestion, that the direct impact of changes in domestic income and in relevant interest rates on outflows of long-term portfolio capital by U.S. residents is exerted primarily via stock-adjustment component of the total capital flow. R 1256

332.453,4 : 338,92(73)

DAVENPORT, M. The allocation of foreign aid: a cross section study, with special reference to the Pearson Commission report (U.S.). 17 p. A5 (Yorkshire bulletin of economic and social research, Leeds, no. 1, May, 1970, p. 26. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The actual distribution of official aid among the less-developed countries. Firstly, the size-distributions among the population of the aid-receiving world of various categories of official aid, and of U.S. aid in particular, in the three-year period, 1962-64, are examined. Secondly an attempt is made to identify as far as possible the sources of the inequality in the size-distributions, that is to determine those factors other than population

size which underlie the amount of aid each country received over the period, again distinguishing between various categories of aid. R 1257

332.453.4 : 338.92

GRIFFIN, K.B., and J.L. Enos. Foreign assistance: objectives and consequences. 15 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 3, April, 1970. p. 33. Graf. Lit. opg.).

The aim of this article is to ask which countries lend assistance to which other countries, for what purposes do they lend, and what are the consequences of their aid. A. considers "who aids whom", discusses and examines the consequences of foreign assistance on economic development. The method is largely unscientific and suggestive rather than assertive, consisting of a few ideas, some of which will be defended, others of which will rest only on their plausibility. R 1258

332.453.4(73 : 492) 658.112.3(73 : 492)

STUBENITSKY, F. American direct investment in The Netherlands industry; a survey of the year 1966. Rotterdam, Rotterdam University press, 1970, 191 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

The contribution of the publication lies in formulation of a theory of direct investment and collection of data on United States manufacturing enterprise in The Netherlands. Direct investment and the national interest. General facts and history of U.S. direct investments in Western Europe and in The Netherlands. Survey of U.S. manufacturing and petroleum companies in The Netherlands, 1966. The value of U.S. investment in The Netherlands. Netherlands direct investments in the U.S.A. Defining characteristics of direct investment. (Bibliography - 8 p. - of books and articles). R 1259

332.571.2 INFLATION

332.571.2 : 338.972.3(73)

ROOSA, R.V. Controlling inflation and the inflationary mentality (U.S.). 9 p. A5 (Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 233).

The author considers some of the prospects for controlling the inflation in the U.S. The influence of Vietnam. New methods or additional methods, to cope with the kind of inflationary pattern

that occurs after the mentality has taken over. The validity of the one-track explanation of economic phenomena of M. Friedman. A wage-price-profit freeze. A temporary truce. R 1260

332.571.2 : 339.233 332.571.2 : 339.233(430.1)

ZIERCKE, M. Die redistributiven Wirkungen von Inflationen; hrsg. von der Universität Hamburg; Institut für Europäische Wirtschaftspolitik. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1970, 170 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Wirtschaftspolitische Studien, no. 19).

Der Verfasser untersucht die Einkommensumverteilungswirkungen verschiedener Inflationen. Er unterzieht die in der Literatur angewandten statistischen Messverfahren einer eingehenden Prüfung und legt den fragwürdigen Aussagewert verschiedener weithin akzeptierter Ergebnisse dar. Für die schleichende Nachkriegsinflation in der Bundesrepublik werden verschiedene Techniken modifiziert angewendet, um die Retributionswirkungen dieser Inflation abzuschätzen. Abschliessend versucht er, die Bedeutung der inflationsbedingten Retributionseffekte zu beurteilen. Die Hypothese der inflationsinduzierten Minderung der Realeinkommen aus festgesetzten Transferzahlungen. Die wage-lag Hypothese. Die Gläubiger-Schuldner Hypothese. (Bibliographie - 10 S. - von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 1261

332.576 REVALUATION

332.576 : 382.6 : 62.002.6(430.1) 332.576 : 382.6 : 62.002.6(492)
SPITAELLER, E. The 1961 revaluations and exports of manufactures. 17 p. A5 (Staff papers, Washington, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 110).

This paper evaluates the effects of the revaluation of The Netherlands guilder and the deutsche mark in 1961 on the exports of manufactured goods of the two revaluing countries and estimates implicit elasticities of substitution of these exports for those of competing countries. Some indication of the reliability of these elasticity estimates is then obtained by comparing them with other estimates reported in the literature, by examining the consistency of the Dutch and German results and by determining the extent of agreement in the estimates for different regional markets. Revaluation and relative export prices. Market shares, and export losses. Apparent elasticities of substitution. (Resume en français; resumen en español). R 1262

332.67 CAPITAL INVESTMENT. INVESTMENT POLICY
See also: R 1249

332.67 : 330.115 : 332.7

SILBER, W.L. Portfolio behavior of financial institutions; an empirical study with implications for monetary policy, interest-rate determination and financial model-building. New York/Chicago, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970, 142 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Holt, Rinehart and Winston series in finance).

In the study the hypothesis that different categories of securities are good substitutes for one another in lender portfolio is tested with respect to the portfolios of mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, commercial banks, pension plans, life insurance companies and property and casualty insurance companies. Theoretical underpinnings. Estimation of demand equations for securities. Estimation of a complete econometric model. The impact of multipliers and their implications. (Bibliography - 4 p. - of articles and books). R 1263

332.67 : 332.63 : 332.615

STOCK market price behavior. 41 p. A5 (Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 383. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tab.).

E.F. FAMA. Efficient capital markets: a review of theory and empirical work. A review of the theoretical and empirical literature on the efficient markets model. After a discussion of the theory, empirical work concerned with the adjustment of security prices to three relevant information subsets is considered. First, weak form tests, in which the information set is just historical prices, are discussed. Then semi-strong form tests, in which the concern is whether prices efficiently adjust to other information that is obviously publicly available are considered. Finally, strong form tests concerned with whether given investors or groups have monopolistic access to any information relevant for price information are reviewed. Discussions by W.F. Sharpe and R.A. Schwartz. R 1264

332.67 : 658.152

EMPIRICAL testing of investment models. 48 p. A5 (Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 455. Graf. Tabn. Lit. opg.).

R.S. ROBINSON. Measuring the risk dimension of investment performance. An examination of a number of problems encountered in connection with the recommendation that the degree of

risk assumed in a portfolio be measured as an important aspect of the portfolio's investment performance - a recommendation contained in the Bank Administration Institute (B.A.I.) report on pension and profit-sharing fund performance measurement. M.C. JENSEN and G.A. BENINGTON. Random walks and technical theories: some additional evidence. D.H. BOWER and R.S. BOWER. Test of a stock valuation model. A model designed to explain price differences among common stocks. Discussion by S.H. Archer, F.C. Jen and E.J. Elton. R 1265

332.67 : 658.155 : 332.13

KLEIN, M.A. Imperfect asset elasticity and portfolio theory. 4 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 491. Bibliogr.).

An attempt to provide a framework for the inclusion of imperfect asset elasticities within a general model of portfolio selection. This is set out in the implications of the theory for the "dominant asset" theorem of J. Tobin. Examination of the theory's applicability to current problems in banking research. R 1266

332.7.039 LICENSED LENDING

332.7.039(74/75)

CHAPMAN, J.M., and R.P. SHAY. Licensed lending in New York; a report of the Columbia university; Graduate school of business. Z.pl., 1970, 135 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

The authors contend that the regulatory philosophy applied to New York's small loan law since 1941 has stunted the growth and availability of small loans, relative to other states. They discuss the reasons for it and cite the 1941 decision of the New York legislature. Recommendations for legal changes. Consideration of licensed lending in New York. Trends in personal loans in New York and in the U.S. Trends in operating income and expense of licensed in New York. Factors affecting the profitability of licensed lending in New York state, 1960-'67. Practices accompanying regulation of licensed lending in New York. R 1267

332.742.2 : 338.92 : 330.123.7 : 382.5

USE, The, of commercial credits by developing countries for financing imports of capital goods. 81 p. A5 (Staff papers, Washing-

This paper is a revised version of a Fund staff study prepared at the request of the U.N.C.T.A.D., pursuant to a resolution adopted by U.N.C.T.A.D. at its second session held in February-April 1968. The resolution invited attention to the following questions: To what extent should commercial credits be adapted to promote development as well as trade. How should their acceptance and use be controlled by both recipients and lenders. Should the terms be softened, and what would be the implications for both aid and trade. Should the questions whether any new institutional arrangements are needed to alleviate harmful developments in the field of commercial credit be further studied. Evolution of financing-techniques. Adaptations of financial terms. The control of commercial indebtedness. (Resume en français; resumen en español). R 1268

332.8 INTEREST See also: R 1337

332.88 : 330.187
BRAHMANANDA, P.R. Towards a general theory of the pure rate of interest. 36 p. A5 (Indian economic journal, Bombay, no. 1, July/September, 1969, p. 57).

The essence of the neo-classical interest theory as it has evolved in the writings of Walras, Wicksell, Fisher, Knight, Hayek, early Hicks and early Kaldor. This theory incorporates the conventional interpretation of Bohm, Bawerk's approach to capital and interest. A critique of the neo-classical interest theory. The early classical approach to rate of interest. A critique of the Ricardian approach. The modification of the early classical theory as worked out in the reinterpretation of Bohm-Bawerk. The important additions made by Schumpeter to classical interest theory. The modifications to the early classical theory as a result of the introduction of the components of continuous productivity-change, and the prospect thereof. A generalized formula for identifying and measuring interest. R 1269

334 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

334 : 65.01(436)
AKTUELLE Fragen des Genossenschaftsbetriebes; hrsg. von der Universität Wien; Forschungsinstitut für Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1970, 88 p. A5, Bi-

bliogr. (Wiener Studien, Neue Folge, Bd. 3).

R. BRATSCHITSCH, Betriebswirtschaftliche Konzentration und Wirtschaftlichkeit unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Genossenschaftswesens. G. MANN, Die Vereinbarkeit der Prüfungs- und Beratungstätigkeit der Genossenschaftsverbände. K. VODRAZKA, Betriebswirtschaftliche Überlegung zum Problem der verdeckten Gewinnausschüttung bei Genossenschaften. H. LEXA, Genossenschaften und Mehrwertsteuer aus österreichischer Sicht. R 1270

336 PUBLIC FINANCE See also: R 1249

336 : 352(430.1) 336 : 711.4(430.1)
CORNELSEN, D. Finanzhilfe für West-Berlin; eine Untersuchung über Umfang und Bedeutung der finanziellen Verflechtung im öffentlichen Sektor zwischen West-Berlin und Westdeutschland; hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin, Duncker und Humblot, 1970, 120 p. A4. Graf. Tabn. (Beiträge zur Strukturforchung, Heft 12).

Die wirtschaftliche Notwendigkeit der Finanzhilfe für West-Berlin. Die tatsächliche Entwicklung der Finanzhilfe. Die Finanzhilfe in der Sicht der Planung. Der Landeshaushalt. Die Sozialversicherung. Die unmittelbaren Ausgaben des Bundes. Die Leistungen Westdeutschlands in West-Berlin. Die Finanzhilfe nach ihrer Verwendung. Die Bedeutung der Finanzhilfe für die Wirtschaftsentwicklung. (Bibliographie - 3 S. - von Büchern, Aufsätzen und statistischen Quellen). R 1271

336.12 PUBLIC BUDGET

336.12(73)
SCHULTZE, Ch.L., E.K. HAMILTON and A. SCHICK. Setting national priorities; the 1971 budget; publ. by the Brookings Institution. Washington, 1970, 192 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

The authors explain the 1971 federal budget as a set of decisions about national priorities made in the crucible of limited resources. They first examine the budget as a whole, its impact on the national economy, and its proposed allocation of funds among competing public programs. Specific programs are reviewed in an effort to identify the important decisions, to explain some of the considerations underlying them, and to survey

the alternatives that might have been pursued. Examination of several long-established federal programs which many observers believe may no longer be effectively serving the purposes for which they were originally intended. Finally, the authors project the "fiscal dividend" through 1975 under alternative assumptions as to major expenditure policies. R 1272

336.12 : 65,012.2(73)

PROGRAM budgeting; program analysis and the federal budget; ed. by D. Novick; 2nd, ed. New York/Chicago, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969. 410 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn.

Discussion of the government decision-making process and of the role of budgeting in that activity in the U.S. The efforts that have been made to improve the budgetary process in the federal government. Development of the conceptual framework for program budgeting. The development of program budgeting in the Department of defense. Examples are given of ways in which this concept might be adopted to other areas of the federal government. Implementation and operation of the program budget. Some potential problems and limitations involved in the implementation of program budgeting. Discussion of the application of an operating federal program budget in terms of its usefulness to the executive branch, the legislative branch, the states, and private economists and political scientists. Contributions by M. Ashen, A. Smithies, G.H. Fisher, a.o. R 1273

336.2 TAXES, FISCAL POLICY

See also: R 1342

336.2 : 330.115 : 338.5

McLURE Jr., Ch.E. Tax incidence, macroeconomic policy, and absolute prices. 14 p. A5 (Quarterly journal of economics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 254).

Purpose of this paper is to emphasize that tax incidence is most usefully seen as primarily a matter of changes in relative factor and product prices, and as determined by the structure of taxation, whereas changes in the level of absolute prices are determined by macroeconomic policies, including the level of taxation. The change in a particular absolute price reflects the change in the general level of product or factor prices as well as the movement of relative prices. Therefore, it is impossible to infer solely from the incidence of a tax how that tax affects any given absolute price. It is necessary to know as well how the macroeconom-

ic policies accompanying the tax affect price levels. A simple general equilibrium model containing an explicit monetary equation is used to demonstrate these points. Specification of the model. Translation of changes in relative product and factor prices into a measure of incidence. Analysis of the model. In the last section the conclusions suggested by the analysis are used to examine the arguments in the recent controversy over the incidence of excises. R 1274

336.2 : 337.9(4) 351.82 : 337.9(4)

HARMONIZATION of E.C. business laws; the mechanisms detailed; publ. by Business International S.A. Geneva, 1970. 59 p. A4. Tabn. (A business International guidebook. Complement to the European communities today and tomorrow. See: R 171).

Harmonization program of direct taxes. Which transnational mergers obtain tax favors. Capital gains tax. Comparative tax rates in Europe. Turnover taxes. Harmonization of indirect taxes. How the added-value tax mechanism works. Harmonization of industrial standards and technical regulations. The rights of establishment. Harmonization steps for corporate legislation. The European company. Rules and procedures of a common antidumping code. Antidumping laws and regulations of European Community and E.F.T.A. R 1275

336.2,026.3 : 331-053.89(42)

MARSHALL, G.P., A.W. Rowe and A.J. Walsh. An appraisal of the special tax treatment of the aged in the U.K. 15 p. A5 (Bulletin for international fiscal documentation, Amsterdam, no. 6, June, 1970, p. 246. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Examination of three special provisions relating to the tax treatment of the aged in the U.K. The application of the "earnings test" to beneficiaries of the flat-rate state retirement pension. Special income tax concessions, age relief and age exemption, granted to the aged. Each provision is examined in the light of its history, rationale, objectives and operation. Calculation of the post-tax changes in income which would apply in the absence of any earnings test. R 1276

336.22 : 338.51 : 380.113

GOETZ, Ch.J. Traditional welfare norms for specific taxes. 7 p. A5 (Quarterly journal of economics. Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2,

May, 1970, p. 330. Grafn.),

This note deals with the inexactitudes which occur in the welfare analysis of tax choice when the required revenue may be raised through the imposition of a partial or "specific" tax on any of a number of commodities suitable as alternative bases. In particular, the theoretical rigor of traditional criteria, such as those favoring taxation of goods with low elasticities or rates of substitution, is examined critically. The popular demand curve analysis. The demand elasticity criterion, while not totally useless as a sort of rule of thumb, has won an unwarranted popularity due to a convincing but theoretically loose geometrical analysis. The logical question arises whether or not the demand criterion points the way to the derivation of some more sophisticated measure whose validity does not depend on what are in effect arbitrary of the utility function. Generalized possibility analysis. The investigation outlined employs extremely simple indifference curve models. Conclusion. The elementary method of counterexample is sufficient to cast doubt on the use of burden criteria whose strong intuitive plausibility has won them wide and continued acceptance.

R 1277

337 PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

337.3 COMMERCIAL POLICY

337.3(549) 337.4(549)
STUDIES on commercial policy and economic growth; ed. by N. Islam; publ. by the Pakistan institute of development economics, Karachi, 1970. 445 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Readings in development economics, no. 2).

Import policy and import substitution. Import licensing and import liberalization in Pakistan. The allocative biases of Pakistan's commercial policy: 1953 to 1963. The concept of import substitution. Import substitution, export expansion and consumption liberalization: a preliminary report. Efficiency of import substitution. The determinations of the domestic prices of imports. Liberalization of the foreign exchange market. Comparative costs, factor proportions and industrial efficiency in Pakistan. Tariff protection, import substitution and investment and investment efficiency. Export policy and export expansion. Export potential of fine rice from Pakistan. Interviewing trade and terms of trade in Pakistan. The export bonus, export promotion and investment criteria. The operation of the export bonus scheme in Pakistan's jute and cotton industries. Commo-

dity exports, net exchange earnings and investment criteria. (Contributions of P.S. Thomas, S.N.H. Nagvi, G.C. Winston, and others). R 1278

337.9(4) EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET, EUROMARKET

See also: R 1243, R 1275, R 1311

337.9(4) : 332.4.001,7 337.9(4) : 332.453
KLASEN, K. Die Verwirklichung der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion in der E.W.G. aus der Sicht der Deutschen Bundesbank. 10 p. A5 (Europa-Archiv, Bonn, no. 13, Juli 10, 1970, p. 449).

Eine besondere Veranlassung, eine engere und bessere wirtschafts- und währungspolitische Zusammenarbeit anzustreben, gaben die Währungskrisen der Jahre 1968/69. Der Werner-Bericht und sein Endziel. Die Deutsche Bundesbank interessiert im besonderen die für den Endzustand geplante Vereinheitlichung der Kredit- und Währungspolitik in der Gemeinschaft. Parallele Integration von Wirtschafts-, Finanz- und Währungspolitik. Die Vorschläge des Werner-Ausschusses für die Übergangszeit. Vom Inflationstrend zur Stabilitätsgemeinschaft.

R 1279

337.9(4) : 35,07
COOMBES, D. Politics and bureaucracy in the European community; a portrait of the Commission of the E.E.C.; publ. by Political and economic planning (P.E.P.), London, Allen & Unwin, 1969. 343 p. A5.

The key institution of the European common market is its Commission, and a critical assessment of its roles raises new and crucial issues about the basic principles on which the Common market is based. The book is a reappraisal of Community institutions giving an exhaustive analysis of the role of the Commission to be one of the most curious political institutions of our time, from the point of view of international organization and as a special kind of governmental institution. Conclusions about the role of bureaucracy in modern government. R 1280

337.95 IMPORT LICENSING SYSTEM

337.95 : 338.924(94)
MOFFATT, G.G. Import control and industrialization; a study of the Australian experience. Carlton (Vict.), Melbourne univer-

sity press, 1970, 188 p. A5. Tabn.

From 1952 to 1960 Australia operated an import licensing system in order to deal with a balance of payments crisis. After import licensing was abolished an equally controversial tariff policy was imposed which continues to maintain the protection the controls has provided. The book deals with the problems faced in administering an import licensing system, and with the development of Australian industry under the influence of both licensing and tariffs. Important features of the book are the proposals for balance of payments policy and tariff policy, derived from the Australian experience. The use of import controls in India, Pakistan and New Zealand is also discussed. R 1281

338 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

338 : 62 INDUSTRY, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

338 : 62(676.1) 338 : 62(676.2) 338:62(678)
380.11 : 338(676.1) 380.11 : 338(676.2)
338 : 62 : 380.11 : 338(678) 381(676.1) 381(676.2)
381(678)

STUDIES in production and trade in East Africa; ed. by P. Zajadacz; hrsg. von Ifo-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung; Afrika-Studienstelle, München, Weltforum Verlag, 1970, 441 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Afrika Studien, no. 51).

H. HELMSCHROTT, Structure and growth of the East African textile industry. G. RÖTZER, Forestry and sawmilling in East Africa. H. REICHELT, The chemical and allied industries in Kenya. T. OURSIN, Development and structure of industry in Uganda. K. SCHADLER, Crafts and small-scale industries in Tanzania. W. LAMADE, Policies of marketing boards in East Africa. H. LAUMER, Channels of distribution in Uganda. W. KÄNZBAUER, Organization and structure of trade in Tanzania with special reference to industrial products. M.J.H. YAFFEY, Tanzania's state trading corporation. R 1282

338 : 63 AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

See also: R 1291

338 : 63(549) 332.71(549) 333.013.6(549) 351.82 : 63(549)
EMPIRICAL studies on Pakistan agriculture; ed. by I.M. Hussain and M.I. Khan; publ. by the Pakistan Institute of development economics, Karachi, 1970, 373 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Krt. Tabn.

(Readings in development economics, no. 3).

G. Mohammad, Some strategic problems in agricultural development in Pakistan. Private tubewell development and cropping patterns in West Pakistan. Development of irrigated agriculture in East Pakistan; some basic considerations. S.K. Qureshi, Rain-fall, acreage and wheat production in West Pakistan; a statistical analysis. S.M. Hussain, A note on farmer response to price in East Pakistan. A. Rahman Khan and A.H.M.N. Chowdhury, Marketable surplus function; a study of the behaviour of West Pakistan farmers. M. Raquibuzzaman, Market surplus function of major agricultural commodities in Pakistan. M. Ihsad Khan, The development of institutional agricultural credit in Pakistan. C. Berlinger, Welfare and production efficiency: two objectives of land reform in Pakistan. R 1283

338 : 63 338.92

ECONOMIC progress of agriculture in developing nations 1950-1968; publ. by U.S. Department of agriculture; Economic research service, Washington, 1970, 179 p. A4. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Foreign agricultural economic report, no. 59).

Agriculture's performance in the developing countries. Major findings from seven study countries. Problems and policies in the 1970's. Greece; development with low population growth. Taiwan; development with rapid population growth. Mexico; its sources of increased agricultural output. Columbia; traditional and changing agriculture. Brazil; room to grow. India; slow and rapid growth. Nigeria; peasant and export agriculture. (Bibliogr. 8 p.). R 1284

338.01 THEORY OF PRODUCTION

338.01 : 380.113 338.01 : 382 338.01 : 60
KLEIMAN, E. Tastes, trade, and the comparison of structural interdependence. 9 p. A5 (Quarterly journal of economics, Cambridge/Mass., no. 2, May, 1970, p. 279. Tabn.).

In this paper it is shown that the actual overall degree of interdependence is not a purely technological attribute, but a product of both technological (and institutional) parameters and demand conditions; that a considerable part of the interdependence traceable to the latter source is, in fact, due to specialization in international trade; and that the effects on interdependence of the domestic demand structure and of the technology need not be correlated.

either with income or with each other. The measures suggested by Chenery and Watanaba for the study of the technological characteristics of individual countries. An obvious source of difference in output structures is the existence of international differences in interdependence due either to those in the structure of domestic demand or to those in the technology proper.

R 1285

338.011 PRODUCTIVITY

See also: R 1290

338.011 : 337.9 338.984 : 337.9

PRODUCTIVITY and economic planning; exchanges of experience organized by the Development Centre in Liaison with productivity bodies in O.E.C.D. member countries and in developing countries; publ. by the Organization for economic co-operation and development; Development centre. Paris, 1970, 323 p. A5. Tabn.

General statement on the role of productivity in economic growth and in the elaboration of development programmes. Description of examples of the role productivity in long-term national economic plan (Spain), a country with no official planning (Federal Republic of Germany), and of a country with a socialist type of economy (Czechoslovakia). Present position of productivity bodies in national economic structures in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. The evolution of productivity policies. The contribution in the elaboration and implementation of plans by productivity bodies. Considerations of productivity and regional economic integration in the framework of the E.E.C., Asia and Latin America.

R 1286

338.5 : 330.173.2 : 338.8 PRICE DISCRIMINATION

338.5 : 330.173.2 : 338.8 : 330.187.2 : 658.62

EKELUND Jr., R.B. Price discrimination and product differentiation in economic theory; an early analysis. 11 p. A5 (Quarterly Journal of economics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 268. Graf.).

The theory of price discrimination has produced an interesting and many faceted trail of important developments in economic theory. Purpose of this paper is to show that the seeds of many of these developments, including the pure theory of price discrimination and an analysis of product differentiation, were present in the writings of Jules Dupuit. Discrimination and its de-

grees. The pure theory of discrimination and economic welfare. Dupuit was a discoverer of utility theory. Dupuit's model of third-degree discrimination demonstrated in graphical analysis. Dupuit noted the great advantages of discrimination, given monopoly, in eliminating the portion of utility perdue which resulted from monopoly power. Dupuit's analysis of discrimination was completely general in its description of the pricing technique. Product differentiation. The method and intent of the railroad in differentiating its product. Conclusions. Dupuit's greatest impact upon modern economic theory has been through the theory of price discrimination.

R 1287

338.92 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AREAS

See also: R 1257, R 1258, R 1268, R 1284,
R 1320, R 1359

338.92 : 336.5

LOTZ, J.R. Patterns of government spending in developing countries. 26 p. A5 (The Manchester school of economic and social studies, Manchester, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 119. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Analysis of the variations in the composition and size of government expenditures in developing countries. Some of the factors which influence government expenditure decisions. An initial analysis of the variations in the data on government expenditures is made by a factor analysis of selected social and economic indicators and different classes of government expenditures as a percentage of G.N.P. A survey of earlier studies of determinants of public expenditure structure. Social and economic conditions. The revenue constraint. Welfare expenditures. Education and health. Defense. Economic services. Trade-offs in spending for different functions.

R 1288

338.97 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See also: R 1241

338.97(681)

DINL, L., B. Quinn and L. Wohlgenuth. The economy of Botswana. 36 p. A5 (Staff papers, Washington, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 127. Krt.).

Although recent mineral discoveries have aroused business interest in Botswana, little published material is available on the structure of the country's economy and on its development prospects. This article presents a survey of the economy with particu-

lar emphasis on recent developments in the areas of production, investment, government finance and monetary and trade arrangements. The structure of the economy, Livestock production and exports, Crop production, Manufacturing and commerce, Infrastructure, Employment, wages, and prices, Development planning, Government finance, Money and banking, Foreign trade and payments, (Resume en français; resumen en español). R 1289

338.97 : 338.011

KLAUS, J., und C. Stahmer, Die Profitrate als Bestandteil gesamtwirtschaftlicher Zielkonzeption, 17 p. A5 (Jahrbucher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, no. 2, Mai, 1970, p. 97. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Durch die Interpretation der Profitrate als makroökonomischer Zielvariable können Realisierungsmöglichkeiten von gesamtwirtschaftlichen Zielbündeln und Konflikte zwischen den Zielen aufgezeigt werden. Ausgehend von dem Verteilungs-Ansatz Preisers wird in ein Kreislaufmodell eine Produktionsfunktion einbezogen und der Einfluss auf die Modellergebnisse alternativ mit oder ohne arbeitssparenden technischen Fortschritt untersucht. Drei Zielkonstellationen werden nacheinander geprüft und abschliessend miteinander verglichen. (Summary in English). R 1290

338.974 CRISES

338.974 : 33 : 9 : 338 : 63(44)

L'HOMME, J. La crise agricole à la fin du XIXe siècle en France: essai d'interprétation économique et sociale, 33 p. A5 (Revue économique, Paris, no. 4, juillet, 1970, p. 521. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

La "crise agricole" qui se situe entre 1880 et 1900, en France, s'est traduite par un long mouvement de baisse des prix (gros, détail). Deux causes générales (retard technique, progrès des transports) ont joué, entraînant un accroissement de la concurrence étrangère et des importations massives de produits agricoles. Quand on s'interroge sur les effets sociaux de la crise agricole, on observe que les ruraux, vers la fin du XIXe siècle, vivaient dans l'isolement (matériel, moral) et dans un état de subordination que laissait subsister leur affranchissement politique. (Summary in English). R 1291

338.98 PLANNING, NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS

See also: R 1286

338.98 : 658.155(4-11) 338.98 : 658.155(47)

WILCZYŃSKI, J. The economics of socialism; principles governing the operation of the centrally planned economies in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe under the new system, London, Allen and Unwin, 1970, 233 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Studies in economics, nr. 2).

The author tries to cover all aspects of socialist economics: planning, profit, production and growth, investment, consumption, labour and land. A discussion of pricing, money and banking, fiscal policy and control, and both domestic and foreign trade and international economic co-operation. A background chapter on the socialist economic system, models of the socialist economy, the reforms and the new socialist economics. Comparison of socialist and capitalist economies. R 1292

338.984 : 330.115(430.2)

BRASS, H., K. Gebicke und G. Hölzer. Zu einigen Fragen des Systems ökonomisch-mathematischer Modelle der zentralen staatlichen Planung (D.D.R.). 16 p. A5 (Wirtschaftswissenschaft, Berlin, no. 6, Juni, 1970, p. 801. Abfn. Lit. opg.).

Es werden konzeptionelle Gedanken dargelegt, die eine Grundlage für die Forschungsarbeit am Modell- und Bilanzsystem der zentralen staatlichen Planung bilden. Stellung und Funktion des Systems ökonomisch-mathematischer Modelle im Planungssystem. Die wesentlichen Systemaspekte des zentralen Modell- und Bilanzsystems. Zur vertikalen Kopplung zwischen den Modellen der Berechnung der materiellen Struktur (Zwei-Ebenen-Problem). Zur Funktion von Modellen der planmässigen Preisentwicklung im Modellsystem. Zur Funktion der Finanzen im Modell- und Bilanzsystem der zentralen staatlichen Planung. Probleme des Informationssystems für das Modell- und Bilanzsystem. R 1293

338.984(4-11) 332(4-11) 338.53(4-11) 65.012.4(4-11)

KASER, M., and J.G. ZIELINSKI. Planning in East Europe: industrial management by the State; a background book, London/Sydney, Bodley Head, 1970, 184 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

The book gives an insight into the working of the state-run factories with international comparisons of planning techniques,

price formation and enterprise finance. Forms of public management, Nationalization and central planning. Tiers of authority: the communist party; planning and control agencies. Scope of planning. Macro-economic objectives. Plan-building prices. Directives of competition. Finance. Managers and workers. Enterprise objectives. Management training. (Bibliogr. 5 p.).

R 1294

338.984.3(569.1)

KEILANY, Z. Economic planning in Syria, 1960-1965: an evaluation. 13 p. A5 (The Journal of developing areas, Macomb (Ill.), no. 3, April, 1970, p. 361. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An attempt is made to gain insight into one dimension of the socialization process in Syria: economic planning. It is shown that despite the shortcomings and the ad hoc nature of the plan, the economy performed better than would have been expected. This success is explained by pointing out that, though planning may have contributed to the impressive rate of growth other factors not directly related to the plan or the planning process were also responsible. The plan's basic economic targets, internal consistency, Allocation of resources. The efficiency of bureaucracy. Plan fulfillment. The impact of planning in Syria. R 1295

339 DISTRIBUTION, CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

339.233 DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

See also: R 1252, R 1261

339.233

BOWEN, I. Acceptable inequalities; an essay on the distribution of income. London, Allen and Unwin, 1970. 148 p. A5.

There is no agreed policy at international level about inequalities of wealth and income. There is no clear thinking on the kinds of inequality that are to be tolerated and the kinds that ought to be remedied. Objectives considered. Discussion of the disillusion with political and social arrangements. A protest. Minimum practical inequality. Education and inequality of incomes. Forces in society that promote equality. Inequality and politics. Ethics and economics of redistribution. Inequality and developing economies. Income determination. Acceptable inequality. R 1296

339.233 : 330.115(481) 338.5 : 330.115(481)

AUKRUST, O. Prim I a model of the price and income distribution mechanism of an open economy; publ. by Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Oslo, 1970. 61 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (Artikler fra Statistisk Sentralbyrå, no. 35. Reprinted, with some material added, from the Review of income and wealth, series 16, no. 1, March, 1970. Nordic title: Prim I en modell for pris og inntektsfordelingsmekanismen i en Erpen økonomi).

The model PRIM I (price income-model) may be described, in brief, as a short-term, cost push, input-output type representation of the mechanism which determines prices and income distribution in the Norwegian economy. It has been used as a basis for an income policy in Norway in recent years. Wage rates, agricultural prices, productivities and world market prices are treated as exogenous variables, and the model derives short-term changes in income shares and in the national price level from changes in these and some other exogenous variables. Description of the model. Uses of the model. Comments and empirical evidence on the assumptions. Application to historical data. Implications for an incomes policy. R 1297

339.32 NATIONAL INCOME, NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

See also: R 1244

339.32 : 311.21 : 338.97 : 31

COLE, R. Errors in provisional estimates of gross national product; publ. by the National bureau of economic research. New York: London, Columbia university press, 1969. 109 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (Studies in business cycles, no. 21).

A study of some of the sources of measurement error connected with the present forecasting methods as well as its examination of the potential of later revisions of provisional estimates in reducing such errors. The study also examines errors in major components of general national product, errors in quarterly data, errors in estimating cyclical changes and long-term rates of growth, and the degree to which preliminary estimates have improved in accuracy during the postwar period. Expenditures estimates compared with income estimates. Appendix: an error model. R 1298

339.32 : 711.4(430.1)

WEISSHUHN, G. Die Komponenten des Sozialproduktwachstums in West Berlin seit dem Jahre 1950 und die erforderliche Ent-

wicklung des Arbeitsvolumens, der Erwerbstätigen und der Investitionen bis zum Jahre 1975; hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin, Duncker und Humblott, 1970. 179 p. A4. Grafn. Tabn. (Beiträge zur Strukturforschung, Heft 11).

Grundlage jedes wachstumspolitischen Programms sollte eine detaillierte Analyse der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung in der Vergangenheit sein. Die Bestimmungsgründe sind dabei von der Angebotsseite, vom Wirtschaftspotential, untersucht worden. Im Anschluss an das methodische Kapitel und die Ex-post-Analyse des Wachstumsprozesses erfolgt die Projektion der erforderlichen Entwicklung des Arbeitskräftebedarf und der Investitionen bis zum Jahre 1975. Das Projektionsmodell und der abgeleitete Faktorbedarf wurde einer Konsistenzprüfung mit Hilfe der Input-Output-Analyse unterworfen. R 1299

339.7 : 664 FOOD SUPPLY

339.7 : 664(669) 664 : 380.11(669)

GUESTEN, R. Studies in the staple food economy of Western Nigeria; hrsg. von Nigerian Institute of social and economic research, Ibadan und von I.F.O.-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung: Afrika-Studienstelle, München, Weltforum, 1968. 311 p. A5. Bibliogr. Krtm. Tabn. (Afrika-Studien, Nr. 30).

After a cross-sectional analysis of the staple food economy in Western Nigeria (production, exchange, consumption), the author develops a model elucidating the importance of foodstuff production in the process of growth and structural change. The main part of the study is concerned, on the basis of an empirical survey, with an investigation into the volume, origin and destination, and the commodity pattern of the flow of foodstuffs in Western Nigeria. Special attention is paid to the supply of the two main cities Ibadan and Lagos. R 1300

341 INTERNATIONAL LAW

341.12 UNITED NATIONS

341.12

GARDNER, R.N. Can the United Nations be revived, 17 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 660).

The United Nations today enjoys less confidence on the part of its members and the public at large than at any previous time

in its history. Can anything be done to revive the United Nations from this low estate. There are 10 specific areas in which steps could be taken in the next few years to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for the performance of its tasks; 1. University of membership; 2. Improving the procedures of the General Assembly; 3. Reducing the gap between voting power and real power in the world organization; 4. Strengthening the U.N. peace-keeping machinery; 5. Strengthening procedures for peaceful settlement; 6. Program of institutional reform; 7. Responding to the challenge of science and technology; 8. The implementation of human rights; 9. A program to revitalize the U.N. Secretariat; 10. Overhaul in the system of budget preparation. R 1301

347 PRIVATE LAW. CIVIL LAW

347.77 PATENTS

347.77: 338.87(73)

STEVENSON WATSON, D., and M.A. Holman, The concentration of patent ownership in corporations (U.S.). 6 p. A5 (Journal of industrial economics, Oxford, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 112. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The author presents and analyzes quantitative evidence on the concentration of patents in American industry. Measures of concentration: conventional concentration and the slope coefficient of a simple Pareto distribution. A large difference between the concentration of patents and of research and development. The concentration ratios and the Pareto alphas say about the same thing, namely, that the large corporations' share of research and development is about twice their share of patents. R 1302

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. LEGISLATIONS

351.82 ECONOMIC POLICY

See also: R 1275, R 1334

351.82 : 330.115

SMITH, P.E. Recent approaches to dynamic stability in macro-economic models. 23 p. A5 (Public finance, The Hague, no. 1,

This paper has been concerned with the efficiency of some of the tools used in control processes with respect to short-run dynamic economic stability. The nature and methods of control processes. The stability in a model, which reduces to a first-order linear differential equation, and an application of Pontryagin's maximum principle. The author uses the calculus of variations to impose "stability" on an economic model which can be represented by a second-order linear differential equation. A simple application of dynamic programming to the stability problem. (Resume en francais, summary in English).

R 1303

351,824.11 PUBLIC UTILITIES

351,824.11 : 338,527 : 338,58

GROSS, J.G. Incentive pricing and utility regulation. 18 p. A5 (Quarterly journal of economics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 236. Grafn.).

It is quite possible that, in our economy, inefficiency through the sheer wasting of resources is at least as important as that due to the improper allocation and distribution of goods and services. The term "x-efficiency". Why the problem of "x-inefficiency" is of importance for the regulators of public utilities. Incentive pricing. The use of so-called "incentive" contracts in which the contractor's fee is made to vary in inverse proportion to the ex post cost of the project. Two reasons for believing that regulated industries are much more appropriate targets for the use of incentive pricing than are defense contractors. Incentive pricing applied to regulated utilities. The discussion is confined to a simple form of average cost pricing, partly because this is the basic objective of all utility price arrangements, and partly because it leads to the simplest and most tractable kinds of examples. Modifying the average cost pricing rule to provide an incentive price effect. Calibration. A few practical problems. The regulatory lag. Conclusion. The potential of incentive pricing for regulated industries appears to be very great. Price incentives would be easy to implement, and they can be formulated so that the risk of lower profits to the firm or higher prices to the public is insignificant.

R 1304

353 REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

353 : 711(430.1)

GAEBE, W. Grundlagen und Bestrebungen zu einer Neugliederung des Bundesgebietes. 12 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie, Hagen, no. 4, 1970, p. 97. Krt. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Mit zunehmender Verfestigung der föderativen Struktur der Bundesrepublik gewonnen politische-administrative, wirtschaftliche und finanzielle Argumente für eine Neugliederung an Bedeutung. Zielvorstellungen einer Neugliederung. Konzeptionen der Bundesregierung und der Politiker. Kriterien und Verfahren einer Neugliederung. Neugliederung des Bundesgebietes und europäische Raumeinheiten. Verbesserung der Finanzausstattung. Grenzüberschreitende Raum- und Fachplanung. Kräfte gegen eine Neugliederung.

R 1305

362 SOCIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

362.11 HOSPITALS

362.11 : 658,512,6 : 65,015,2

EGLE, K. Wartezeitmodelle und Krankenhausplanung. 9 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 322. Lit. opg.).

Die Absicht der Untersuchung ist, grob definierte Richtgrößen im Gesundheitswesen durch Angabe einer Reihe konkreter, auf die jeweilige Abteilung bezogener betrieblicher Effektivitätskennziffern zu präzisieren. Zu diesem Zweck werden drei Wartezeitmodelle aufgeführt, die sich drei Typen von Abteilungen zuordnen lassen; der erste Typen ist charakterisiert durch das Eintreffen nur dringender Patienten, der zweite durch das Auftreten ausschliesslich nichtdringender Fälle; der dritte Typ umfasst Abteilungen, an die dringende wie nichtdringende Fälle eingeliefert werden, wobei die dringenden Priorität haben. Den Modellen werden bezüglich der Zufälligkeit von Ankunft und Aufenthalt der Patienten solche Annahmen zugrunde gelegt, dass die Modelle formal übereinstimmen mit bekannten Modellen der Warteschlangentheorie.

R 1306

380.102,2 FUTURES MARKETS

380.102,2 : 338,5

POWERS, M.J. Does future trading reduce price fluctuations in the cash markets. 5 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 460. Bibliogr.).

Analysis of the impact of futures trading on the fluctuations of the separate elements of a price series. Examination of the effect futures trading has on the random element. Random fluctuations are undesirable in a price series because they act only to distort the price message and, thus, really represent a "noise" factor in the price system. Examination of the variate difference method. The information role of the futures market.
R 1307

380.113 SUPPLY AND DEMAND

See also: R 1277, R 1285

380.113 : 330.115 : 330.173,2

GRABOWSKY, H.G. Demand shifting, optimal firm growth, and rule-of-thumb decision making. 19 p. A5 (Quarterly journal of economics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 217. Graf.).

Analysis of demand-shifting behavior using a capital-theoretic model with oligopolistic interdependence. A model analyzed previously by M. Nerlove and K.J. Arrow has been adapted for this purpose to a duopolistic market situation. The inquiry focuses on equilibrium steady growth solutions and considers in particular how a firm's growth in demand-shifting activity is affected by different factors, including various parameters relating to its rival's situation. The basic model. Multiplicative demand curves and steady growth expectations. Equilibrium solutions. Nonconstant returns to scale. Rule-of-thumb decision making and steady growth solutions. A prominent rule of thumb for allocating expenditures to both R. and D. and advertising is the allocation of a fixed percentage of sales to these activities. Reconstruction of the present analysis to investigate what happens when it is incorporated as one of the initial assumptions of the model. Conclusion. Each firm's equilibrium growth rate depends only in the general economy-wide rate and the scale properties of its demand curve relative to that of its rival.
R 1308

See also: R 1244, R 1285, R 1320

382 : 330.115 332.453 : 330.115

RHOMBERG, R.R. Possible approaches to a model of world trade and payments. 28 p. A5 (Staff papers, Washington, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 1).

The study of a number of important questions arising in international economics, particularly in connection with the design of national policies or international cooperative action with respect to the balance of payments, exchange rates, tariffs and foreign aid, would be greatly aided by a reasonably complete analytical framework in quantitative terms expressing the interrelationships between national economic magnitude such as measures of economic activity and prices, on the one hand, and the balance of payments and its components, as well as exchange rates and other determinants of international price relations, on the other hand. For which purposes would such a model be useful. Basic approaches to model linkage. Data framework. Design of various trade structure models. Service transactions and capital movements. (Resumen en français; resumen en español).
R 1309

382(4 : (4-11) 332.453(4 : (4-11)

FAMILTON, R.J. East-West trade and payments relations. 44 p. A5 (Staff papers, Washington, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 170. Tabn.).

There are indications that a stage has been reached in East-West trade and payments relations when their development might be expected to accelerate. During the 1960's most of the Eastern European countries began to implement economic reforms, and despite difficulties and setbacks, on the whole the movements in this direction have continued to gather momentum. A brief factual background. C.M.E.A. countries' trade policies and arrangements. The organization of foreign trade and its relation to economic plans. Trade policies. Customs tariffs. The exchange and payments system and external assistance. Bilateral trade and trade between C.M.E.A. countries and developing countries. Some problems in East-West trade. (Resumen en français; Resumen en español).
R 1310

382(492 : 6) 337.9(4) : 382 380.123(492)

LAUMER, H., E. GREIPL und R. GEML. Die Absatz- und Vermarktungsmöglichkeiten von Produkten aus den A.A.S.M.-Län-

dem in den Niederlanden; hrsg. vom Ifo-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung; Abt. Handel, München, 1969, 221 p. A4. Grafn. Tabn.

Die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen den Niederlanden und den assoziierten afrikanischen Staaten und Madagaskar. Die Einfuhr der Niederlande aus den A.A.S.M.-Staaten, und die Ausfuhr der Niederlande in die A.A.S.M.-Staaten. Die Entwicklung der Warenbilanz, Struktur und Entwicklungstendenzen ausgewählter Produktmärkte in den Niederlanden unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Importes aus den A.A.S.M.-Ländern. Zusammenfassende Beurteilung der Absatzchancen der A.A.S.M.-Länder auf den untersuchten Produktmärkten. -R 1311

382; 380,1 332,453 332,453,2 382,14
HABERLER, G. Der internationale Handel; Theorie der weltwirtschaftlichen Zusammenhänge sowie Darstellung und Analyse der Aussenhandelspolitik; erweitert um The relevance of the theory of comparative advantage under modern conditions; reprint von 1933. Berlin/Heidelberg, Springer Verlag, 1970, 329 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Enzyklopädie der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaft, Bd. XLD. -). The theory of international trade, with its applications to commercial policy. London/Edinburgh, Hodge, 1950, 423 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

Der Verfasser stellte sich die Aufgabe, ein geschlossenes Bild der Hauptprobleme des internationalen Wirtschaftsverkehrs zu entwerfen. Besonders Gewicht wurde auf die theoretische Fundierung und Durcharbeitung, sowie auf den systematischen Aufbau gelegt. I. Die Theorie des internationalen Handels, Die Zahlungsbilanz, Dynamische Wechselkurse, Das Transferproblem. Die reine Theorie des internationalen Handels, II. Handelspolitik, Wirkung und Beurteilung handelspolitischer Systeme und Massnahmen, Schutzzoll und Freihandel, Die Technik der Handelspolitik. Das Buch ist erweitert um "The relevance of the theory of comparative advantage under modern conditions". R 1312

6 APPLIED SCIENCES, MEDICINE, TECHNOLOGY

60 TECHNOLOGY, TECHNICAL PROGRESS
See also: R 1285

60 001,891
TECHNOLOGICAL innovation and the economy; a science of Science foundation symposium on technological innovation and

the growth of the economy, held at Churchill college, Cambridge, England, April 11-13, 1969; ed. by M. Goldsmith, London/New York, Wiley, 1970, 292 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

Papers and discussion of the symposium. R.A. CHARPIL: Technological innovation and the economy. Setting the scene for: the U.S.A. (J.E. GOLDMAN), Italy (A. PECCED), Japan (K. OSIIMA), and the German Federal Republic (W.K. MUTTELSIE). Discussion on the United Kingdom (M. SHANKS), Canada (A.I. WILSON), and The Netherlands (A.E. PANNENBORG). B. FLOWERS. Science research council support of technology. K. PAVITT. Performance in industrially advanced countries. Discussion on political, social and economic aspects, J.C. DUCKWORTH. The role of government. H. WOLF. The role of the educational system. The role of the educational system. A.J. GELLMAN. Market analysis and marketing. D. BURN. The investment decision. R 1313

614 NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

614.7 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

614.7 628,54 79
SOCIETY and its physical environment; by S.Z. Klausner, L. Krader, G.E. Ruff, a.o. 115 p. A5 (The Annals of the American academy of political and social science, Philadelphia, no. 389, May, 1970, p. 1. Tabn.).

S.Z. Klausner. Thinking social-scientifically about environmental quality. L. Krader. Environmental threat and social organization. G.E. Ruff. Adaptation under extreme environmental conditions. W.R. Burch. Resources and social structure; some conditions of stability and change. R. Meyersohn. The charismatic and the playful in outdoor recreation. A.L. Ferriss. The social and personality correlates of outdoor recreation. A.V. Kneese. Economic responsibility for the by-products of production. J.V. Krutilla and J.L. Knetsch. Outdoor recreation economics. J.L. Sax. Emerging legal strategies: judicial intervention. J.C. Oppenheimer and L.A. Miller. Environmental problems and legislative responses. K.H. Craik. Environmental dispositions of environmental dispositions of environmental decision-makers. D.B. Hertz. Social implications of technology. L.K. Caldwell. Responsibility for environmental administration. R 1314

62 ENGINEERS SCIENCES

62 : 65,01

BETRIEBSWIRTSCHAFTLICHE Aufgaben des Ingenieurs im industriellen Unternehmen, 83 p. A5 (Betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung und Praxis, Herne/Berlin, no. 7/8, Juli/August, 1970, p. 390. Abt. Grafn. Krtm. Lit. opg.).

Eine Festgabe zum 80. Geburtstag von K.W. Hennig und zum 65. Geburtstag von H. Bohrs. R. Fuerst. Die Aufgaben des Ingenieurs in der Unternehmensführung, M. Herbst. Die Auftragsplanung der Fertigung als Gemeinschaftsaufgabe von Ingenieur und Kaufmann. J. Hentze. Die Mitwirkung des Ingenieurs bei der Personalplanung. R. Zenker. Zur Rationalisierung der Arbeitsstudienmethodik. U. Volkmann. Die betriebswirtschaftliche Erfolgskontrolle der Ingenieursarbeit im Jahresabschluss der Aktiengesellschaft. H. Bohrs. Betriebswirtschaftliche Ausbildung des Ingenieurs. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen. R 1315

621 MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

621,039 SUBTERRANEAN NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

621,039 : 622 621,039 : 622,324

THOMAS, T.M. Subterranean nuclear explosions - future tools in mineral exploitation, 12 p. A4 (Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, Rotterdam, no. 3, mei/juni, 1970, p. 173. Krtm.).

Conventional versus nuclear stimulation as applied to natural gas production. Three natural gas reservoir experiments in the Western United States. Possible applications of contained nuclear explosions in the United States. The formation of natural gas storage reservoirs, Britain and the North Sea. Problems associated with the use of nuclear explosives. Effects on ground-water. R 1316

621,397 TELEVISION INDUSTRY

621,397 : 658,91 : 381,81(42)

PICKERING, J.F. Effective competition in the television rentals industry: a note (U.K.). 10 p. A5 (Journal of industrial economics, Oxford, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 141. Lit. opg.).

Two recent investigations by different bodies into aspects of the

British television rentals industry have served to highlight the importance of assessing the present and future strengths of competitive forces in an industry and the difficulties involved in so doing. An examination of the information contained in the two reports on competition in the industry. The first was carried out by the National Board for Prices and Incomes (N.B.P.I.), whose terms of reference required it to examine the question of costs and charges in the industry. The second was an investigation by the Monopolies Commission to determine whether a proposed merger between the two companies with the largest shares of television rental market would be expected to operate against the public interest. R 1317

631 AGRONOMY

631,1 FARM MANAGEMENT

631,1 351,82 : 63(73)

READINGS in the economics of agriculture; ed. by K.A. Fox and D.G. Johnson; publ. by the American economic association. London, Allen and Unwin, 1970. 517 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (American economic association series).

Principal subjects considered in the (27) readings. The machine process in agriculture and industry. Factors affecting farm income, farm prices and food consumption. Econometric analysis of demand and supply. The minimum-cost dairy feed. Broiler production density. Assembly cost functions for agricultural processing operations. Cooperative enterprise for farm markets. Methodology in production economics. Aggregate analysis of production and supply. Optimum resource allocation in U.S. agriculture. Poverty within agriculture. The impact of urban-industrial development on agriculture in the Southeast of the U.S.A. Agricultural surplus and economic development. Agricultural policy. The decline of agricultural establishment. A brief bibliography of books and articles at the end of most of the readings. R 1318

633,1 CEREALS, GRAIN CROPS

633,1 : 338,5(45)

HIRSCH, H.C., and A.M. WATKINS. Grain price formation and grain price reporting in Italy; publ. by the U.S. Department of agriculture; Economic research service; Foreign development and trade division. Washington, U.S.G.P.O., 1970. 118 p. A4. Bib-

Biogr. Grafn. Krtm. Tabn. (Foreign agricultural economic report, no. 61).

Italy's importance as a grain importer. Italy's role as a grain producer. The European Community's common agricultural policy for grains. Inventory of Italian grain price reporting. Analysis of Italian grain prices. The corn-wheat price relationship in Italy. The influence of levy-paid import prices on market prices. Regional price differences. Grain-livestock product price relationships. R 1319

633.11 WHEAT

633.11 633.11 : 382 : 338.92

WORLD demand prospects for wheat in 1980; with emphasis on trade by the less developed countries; publ. by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; Economic research service, Washington, U.S.G.P.O., 1970, 170 p. A4. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Foreign agricultural economic report, no. 62).

Production patterns and trends. Classes of wheat. Factors affecting demand. International wheat and wheat flour trade. Trade politics. The international grains arrangement. Regional trade associations. Projections of demand, supply, and trade. Implications for the less developed countries. (Bibliogr. 8 p.). R 1320

633.76 KOLA

633.76 631.5 : 633.76

EYNATTEN, C.L.M. VAN. Kola; its botany and cultivation; publ. by Koninklijk instituut voor de tropen; Department of agricultural research, Amsterdam, 1969, 100 p. A5. Bibliogr. Geill. Grafn. Tabn. (Communication no. 59).

Kola is a traditional crop in West Africa. Only during the decade 1960-'69 efforts were made towards its improvement. Research work on kola has recently gathered extra momentum especially in Nigeria, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. Production and commerce. Taxonomy of kola. Origin and distribution. Kola and its environment. Development of the kola tree. The cultivation of kola. The kola farm. Diseases and pests of kola. (Bibliography - 3 p. - of reports, books and articles). R 1321

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

See also: R 1270, R 1315, R 1339, R 1344

65.01 65.012.122 658.14 658.152 658.155
SHACKLE, G.L.S. Expectation, enterprise and profit; the theory of the firm. London, Allen and Unwin, 1970, 160 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (Studies in economics, Nr. 1).

The firm is the essential institutional means, in Western economies, of confronting the problem of uncertainty. Examination of the nature and mode of life of the firm as a means of policy information in face of uncertainty. Explanation of the classic maximizing problems in the absence of uncertainty, which form the subject-matter of the traditional theory of the firm. The nature of production. The matrix of production. The firm's test of rightness. Investment. Expectations. Interdependent decision-making. Profit and equilibrium. R 1322

65.01 657.47 658.14/17

SCHAEFER, E. Die Unternehmung; Einführung in die Betriebswirtschaftslehre; 7. Aufl. Köln und Opladen, Westdeutscher Verlag, 1970, 420 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

Es werden der theoretische, organisatorische, rechtliche und finanzielle Aufbau der Unternehmung behandelt, sowie der Standort und Anteil der verschiedenen Unternehmungen am volkswirtschaftlichen Leistungsprozess. Der Blick wird insbesondere auf den fortlaufenden betriebswirtschaftlichen Prozess gerichtet. 1. Die Unternehmung im volkswirtschaftlichen Leistungszusammenhang. Rechtlich-finanzieller Zusammenhang mit der Volkswirtschaft. 2. Der Aufbau der Unternehmung. Vermögens- und Kapitalaufbau. 3. Der betriebswirtschaftliche Umsatzprozess. 4. Erfolgsbildung. Unternehmungskrisen. Rechnungswesen. Gewinnverwendung. (Bibliographie - 2 1/2 S. - von Büchern und Zeitschriften). R 1323

65.012.122 DECISION-MAKING

See also: R 1322, R 1340, R 1341, R 1343

65.012.122 007 : 65.012.122

WHITE, D.J. Decision theory; publ. by the University of Manchester; Centre for business research. London, Allen & Unwin, 1969, 185 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

The investigation of the general notion of decision and the mean-

ings of better decision-making are the chief concerns of the book. The main theories of choice are examined so that their relevance to better decision-making can be identified. In particular attention is given to the problems of knowledge and to the general place of information theory in decision-making. Consideration is given to the concept of measurability in the context of decision. A short examination of problem-solving behaviour and the problem environment is included. Mathematical models and decision. (Bibliography - 3 1/2 p. - of books and articles). R 1324

65,012.42 DISCIPLINE AND ORDER. INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

65,012.42 : 65,014

BRAUCHLIN, E. Einhaltung des Dienstweges; Vorteile und Nachteile; hrsg. von der Hochschule, St. Gallen für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften; Institut für Betriebswirtschaft, Bern, Haupt, 1970, 25 p. A5. Tabn. (Betriebswirtschaftliche Mitteilungen, Nr. 48).

Die Gründe werden geschildert, welche nach den Feststellungen des Autors zum Überspringen des "direkten Vorgesetzten" führen. Darauf werden die Wirkungen dieses Überspringens dargestellt. Schliesslich befasst sich ein weiterer Abschnitt mit den verschiedenen Gruppenstrukturen, die sich bei Einhaltung beziehungsweise Nicht-Einhaltung des Dienstweges feststellen lassen. Die Frage der Einhaltung oder Nicht-Einhaltung des Dienstweges darf nicht für sich allein betrachtet werden, sondern hat die gesamte Struktur einer Arbeitsgruppe oder einer Abteilung zu berücksichtigen. R 1325

65,017 EXTENT OF ENTERPRISES, INDUSTRIES

65,017 : 65,014 : 658,3,048 65,017 : 65,014 : 658,381,6

INGHAM, G.K. Size of industrial organization and worker behaviour. Cambridge, University press, 1970, 170 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf, Tabn. (Cambridge papers in sociology, no. 1).

The book deals with differences in the structure of large and small scale industrial organizations and the consequences of these differences for worker behaviour. Special attention is directed to the finding that large, bureaucratically organized industrial plants have higher rates of absenteeism than small ones, but similar rates of labour turnover. The problems are analyzed with reference to a critical examination of the theoretical ap-

proaches in industrial sociology and the author's own empirical investigations. R 1326

651 OFFICE MANAGEMENT

651,011.56 ADMINISTRATIVE AUTOMATION

651,011.56 : 658,286 658,78 : 651,011.56 658,8 : 651,011.56 659,1 : 651,011.56

COMPUTER innovations on marketing; by E. Konrad a.o.; publ. by the American management association, New York, 1970, 398 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (A.M.A. management bookshelf).

Various authors discuss the ways in which companies and industries are using computer applications to solve marketing problems. Subjects considered. How marketers use the computer today. What marketing managers need to know about computers. Inventory management, physical distribution and the computer. Computers and models in the marketing decision process. The use of the computer in new product planning and in the discovery and development of product opportunities. The application of mathematical models to pricing problems. Use and limitations of advertising media models. The advertising reporting test system. An application of management science techniques to marketing decision making. R 1327

657 ACCOUNTANCY. BOOKKEEPING

657.41 CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

657.41 : 658,15 657.41 : 657,372

KROEBER-RIEL, W. Absatzpreisänderungen und Unternehmungs-erhaltung, 13 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 6, Juni, 1970, p. 359 Lit. opg.).

Zu den bisher dominierenden Theorien der Substanzerhaltung, die als Substanz das materielle Vermögen meinen, sind Theorien der Ertragswerterhaltung getreten, die eine über den Ertragswert definierte Leistungsfähigkeit des Unternehmens erhalten wollen. Es wird untersucht, welche Dispositionen zur Erhaltung des Vermögens, insbesondere des Vorratsvermögens, von verschiedenen Theorien vorgeschlagen wurden, wenn sich die Marktpreiskonstellation der Betriebe verändert. In den ersten Abschnitten stehen die Substanzerhaltungstheorien tradi-

tioneller Prägung im Mittelpunkt. Die Kritik an ihnen ermöglicht später ein systematisch gleichartiges Eingehen auf die Ertragswerterhaltungstheorien. R 1328

657,41 : 658,15 657,41 : 657,372 657,41 : 339,4
ENGELS, W. und H. Müller, Substanzerhaltung; eine betriebswirtschaftliche Konsumtheorie (Westdeutschland), 10 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 6, Juni, 1970, p. 349, Lit. opg.).

Versuch zu tätigen, dass man die Lehre von der Substanzerhaltung zweckmassigerweise als betriebswirtschaftliche Konsumtheorie interpretieren sollte. Als einzelwirtschaftliche Konsumtheorie gehört die Substanzerhaltung nicht mehr in die Wirtschaftslehre der Betriebe, sondern in die Wirtschaftslehre der Haushalte, Interpretationen des Substanzerhaltungsprinzips. Substanzerhaltung als Minimalziel der Unternehmung, Substanzerhaltung und optimale Ausschüttungsrate, Substanzerhaltung als Konsumtheorie, Mikroökonomische Konsumtheorie und Substanzerhaltung; ein Vergleich. R 1329

657,471 DIRECT COSTING

657,471 : 65,012,2
RIEBEL, P. Die Bereitschaftskosten in der entscheidungsorientierten Unternehmerrechnung, 16 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 6, Juni, 1970, p. 372, Abfn, Lit. opg.).

Der Unterschied der entscheidungsorientierten Unternehmerrechnung gegenüber dem traditionellen Rechnungswesen. Die Aufgaben der Unternehmerrechnung. Die Betriebswirtschaft und die Arten von Bereitschaftsdispositionen. Die rechnerische Abbildung der Bereitschaftsdispositionen. Beziehungen zwischen Dispositions- und Kostenkategorien. Die Bereitstellung der Arbeitsleistung vom Unternehmer. Die Gesamtheit der vordisponierten Ausgabenbindungen. Die Bindungsdauer und die zeitliche Lage der Bindungsintervalle. Das zeitelastische Nutzungspotential. Kumulierte Darstellung von Gemeinkosten offener Perioden und Kosten geschlossener Perioden mit phasenverschobener Bindungsdauer. R 1330

657,471 : 65,012,2
WOHLGEMUTH, M. Eignung und Verwendbarkeit der Planherstellungskosten zur bilanziellen Erzeugnisbewertung, 20 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 6, Juni, 1970, p. 387, Abf. Lit. opg.).

Der Beurteilung der Grundelemente der Planherstellungskosten unter Bewertungsgesichtspunkten. Das Problem der Planpreise und der Planmengen. Der Differenzenausgleich zwischen den kalkulatorischen Planherstellungskosten und den bilanziellen Herstellungskosten. Ausgleichsmöglichkeiten im Rahmen der Genauigkeitstoleranzen der Herstellungskosten. Ausgleichsmöglichkeiten im Rahmen der bilanziellen Aktivierungswahlrechte. Die "unvollständigen Planherstellungskosten". R 1331

657,474,55(73)
WEBER, K. Amerikanisches Direct Costing. Bern/Stuttgart, Haupt, 1970, 138 p. A5, Bibliogr. Tabn.

Das Buch gibt die Grundprinzipien, die Anwendungsmöglichkeiten und einen Überblick über die wichtigsten Entwicklungsstufen. Begriff und Wesen des Direct Costing. Die Entwicklung des Direct Costing seit 1936 und Hinweise auf dessen Vorgeschichte. Direct Costing für Planungszwecke: Preisplanung, Absatzmengeplanung, übrige Planung. Direct Costing für Kontroll- und Informationszwecke. Direct Costing wurde in Amerika entwickelt und auch dort am ausgiebigsten diskutiert. (Bibliographie - 18 S. - von Aufsätzen und Büchern). R 1332

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

658,112,3 INTERNATIONAL SOCIETIES
See also: R 1259

658,112,3
PICHARD DU PAGE, R., et P. Turot, Les sociétés internationales, 70 p. A4 (La Documentation française, Notes et études documentaires, Paris, nos. 3709/3710, juillet, 1970, p. 1. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Problèmes de définition de la société internationale. Discussions d'experts. Définitions de société internationale, société transnationale, société multinationale et société internationale de services. Considérations juridiques et conclusions. Les problèmes de la société internationale et le point de vue des promoteurs et dirigeants. Les préoccupations des dirigeants quant à la "fonction" gestion, la "fonction" personnel et la "fonction"

financement. Les réactions dans le pays d'accueil. Les réactions des pays développés, des pays en voie de développement. Un essai de doctrine par la Chambre de commerce internationale sur l'avenir des sociétés internationales. L'attitude de la France. Quelques exemples de codes d'investissement étrangers. R 1333

658.112.3 : 351.82

CREATIVE interface, The; international business-government relations; by S.M. Linowitz, Ch.H. Malik and D. Parker; publ. by the American University, Center for the study of private enterprise; School of business administration. Washington, 1970. 123 p. A5 (Lectures in business-government relations, no. 2).

The complexities of business-government relations for the multi-national firm are multiplied by a factor equal to the number of countries in which that firm does business. The authors explore in depth both some of the problem areas in international business-government relations and some of the opportunities existing for business and governments. The book is not just an economic treatise but touches significantly also on the social consciousness of the international firms and of the activities, both real and potential, of these firms in the area of international goodwill and human development. R 1334

658.112.3 : 658.152.012.7

BASCHG, J.R. Measuring profitability of foreign operations; publ. by the National industrial conference board, New York, 1970. 49 p. A5 (Managing international business, nr. 7).

Methods for measuring profitability. The ratio method. Conformance to established goals: the profit plan. Other methods for measuring profitability. Factors affecting the measurement of profitability. Organization of the company. Selection of methods for measurement. Profitability standards. A currency factor. Measuring historical profitability and profitability on proposed investments. Factors determining new or expanded investment. Evaluating overseas management. R 1335

658.114.5 MULTI-PURPOSE FIRMS

658.114.5 : 330.115

WALKER, D.A. Theory of rational behavior: an application to the multi-purpose firm. 21 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für die gesamte

Staatswissenschaft, Tübingen, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 193. Afb. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

The assumption of "rationality" or the economic man is implicit in nearly all of the analysis in the received economic theory of the firm. H.A. Simon suggests replacing the assumption of "rationality" with a theory of rational behavior; this approach borders on the analysis of decision making as studied by psychologists (H.A. Simon: "A behavioral model of rational choice" in "The Quarterly journal of economics", no. 1, February, 1955, p. 99; See: B 2770). The purpose of this paper is to show that a theoretical model for the multi-purpose firm can be studied within the framework of a theory of rational behavior. One of the key features of this approach is to identify the learning and search behavior of the firm. The elements of a rational behavioral theory and their application to learning and search behavior within the firm. Identification of the relationships in the model. The role that the behavioral theory and its elements play in the optimal decision making for the multi-purpose firm. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 1336

658.14 FINANCE. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

See also: R 1322, R 1328, R 1329, R 1339

658.14 332.7(430.1) 332.8(430.1)

SCHMALENBACH, E. Kapital Kredit und Zins in betriebswirtschaftlicher Beleuchtung; 4. verb. und erw. Aufl.; bearb. von R. Bauer. Köln und Opladen, Westdeutscher Verlag, 1961. 257 p. A5. Tabn.

Der Kapitalbegriff. Der Vorrätigkeitswert des Kapitals. Kapitalbildung. Gebundenes und freies Kapital. Kapitalverzehr. Umwandlung von freiem Kapital in gebundenes Kapital. Kapitalpolitik. Die Organisation des Kredits. Angebot und Nachfrage. Der Unterschied der Kreditfristen. Die Mobilisation. Die Transformation. Die Verwirkungen des Kredits. Die Zinsbildung. Kurze Geschichte des Zinsfußes in Deutschland seit 1807. R 1337

658.15

DAENZER, B.J. Fact-finding techniques in risk analysis; publ. by the American management association. New York, 1970. 72 p. A4 (A.M.A. management bookshelf).

The need for practical fact-finding techniques in risk management. Explanation of the use of the risk analysis questionnaire.

Location and contents schedules. The business interruption schedule. The loss study. A sample risk analysis questionnaire. A sample asset-exposure analysis. R 1338

658.152 INVESTMENT. CAPITAL ARRANGEMENT
See also: R 1265, R 1322

658.152 : 65.01 658.14 : 65.01
SCHNEIDER, D. Investition und Finanzierung; Lehrbuch der Investitionen-, Finanzierungs- und Ungewissheitstheorie. Köln/Opladen, Westdeutscher Verlag, 1970. 566 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Moderne Lehrtexte; Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Bd. 4).

Der Autor behandelt theoretische Überlegungen, die zu zielentsprechenden ("optimalen") Investitions- und Finanzierungsentscheidungen führen sollen. Voraussetzungen einer Theorie der Unternehmenspolitik. Entscheidungen unter Ungewissheit. Die Grundlagen finanzwirtschaftlicher Unternehmenspolitik. Die Unternehmung als Investitions- und Finanzierungsobjekt. Finanzielle Zielgrößen und finanzwirtschaftliche Vorteilskriterien. "Gewinn" als finanzielle Zielgröße. Die Planung von Einzelinvestitionen. Die Datenerfassung. Die Berechnung der Vorteilhaftigkeit einer Investition. Die Planung von Investitions- und Finanzierungsprogrammen. Das Problem der optimalen Kapitalstruktur. Finanzwirtschaftliche Grundlagen einer Theorie der Gesamtplanung. R 1339

658.152 : 625.7 : 65.012.122(485)
BERGENDAHL, G. Models for investments in a road network; publ. by the Stockholm university; Department of business administration, Stockholm, Bonniers, 1969. 168 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Dissertation Stockholm, Monograph no. 1).

The study deals with the analysis of decisions concerning road investments. Its purposes are to formulate a model of this road investment problem in a certain region; to propose an algorithm which can be used to find the optimal solution to this model; and to show that the model and the algorithm can be applied to a practical case study. (Bibliography - 6 p. - of books and articles). R 1340

658.152 : 65.012.122
TEICHMANN, H. Die Investitionsentscheidung bei Unsicherheit;

hrsg. von der Wolfgang Goethe-Universität; Wirtschafts- und sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät, Frankfurt/Main, Berlin, Duncker und Humblott, 1970. 147 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. (Frankfurter wirtschafts- und sozialwissenschaftlichen Studien, Heft 23).

Zuerst macht die Arbeit das Entscheidungsproblem bei unsicheren Erwartungen verstehbar. Das Modell. Die Lösung des Modells. Die Kritik der explikativen Theorie der Investitionsentscheidung bei Unsicherheit. Der präskriptive Teil der Arbeit behandelt zuerst die Formulierung des Entscheidungsproblems. Es wird dann die Lösung des Entscheidungsproblems erörtert, und zwar zunächst die Frage, welche der möglichen Entscheidungsalternativen schlechter sind als andere und deshalb keinesfalls gewählt werden dürfen und danach die Frage, welche der verbleibenden Alternativen die optimale ist. (Bibliographie - 14 1/2 S. - von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 1341

658.155 PROFIT. PROFITABLENESS IN THE FAMILY
BUSINESS
See also: R 1266, R 1292, R 1322

658.155 : 65.016 : 336.2(485)
JOHANSSON, S.E., and J. Werdling. Rate of return required in the family business with reference to growth and capital taxes (Sweden). 6 p. A4 (Skandinaviska Banken. Quarterly review, Stockholm, no. 2, 1970, p. 31. Tabn.).

Discussion of the question of what rate of return on equity is required, without causing any change in leverage, to cover an assumed growth and the capital taxes levied on the equity. Some data on productivity, growth and rate of return. Some assumptions as a basis for further analysis. Rate of return required for growth and net wealth tax. Rate of return required for net wealth tax and succession tax with and without growth. R 1342

658.2 PLANT LAY-OUT

658.2 : 65.012.2 : 65.012.122
RIESTER, W.F., and R. SCHWINN. Projektplanungsmodelle. Würzburg/Wien, Physica-Verlag, 1970. 119 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn.

In dem Buch werden einige markante Projektplanungsprobleme als ganzzahlige Linear programming-Modelle formuliert und

die Möglichkeit ihrer Lösung mit Hilfe eines heuristischen Ansatzes aufgezeigt, (Bibliographie - 4 S. - von Buchern und Aufsätzen).
R 1343

658,286 PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION IN INDUSTRIAL AND CONSUMER MARKETING
See also: R 1327

658,286 : 65,01 : 658,8

AYLOTT, D.J., and D. BRINDLE-WOOD-WILLIAMS, Physical distribution in industrial and consumer marketing, London, Hutchinson, 1970, Geill. Tabn. (Hutchinson marketing library).

The book reviews the part which should be played by marketing in the efficient conduct of physical distribution and the contribution which effective distribution can make to the total marketing effort. The authors measure the effectiveness of a distribution policy by the success with which the goods are delivered to the customer. The organization and management of physical distribution. The process of physical distribution. Methods of order processing and invoicing. Warehousing. Modern materials handling. Processing, packing and packaging. Unit load systems: palletisation. Containerisation. Transport alternatives. Freight forwarding and exporting. Receipt of goods by the customer. Journals which cover physical distribution (3 p.).
R 1344

658,3,018 MERIT RATING

658,3,018

ARPAGAU, E.E. Mitarbeiterqualifikation im Bürobetrieb; hrsg. von der Hochschule St. Gallen für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften; Institut für Betriebswirtschaft, Bern, Haupt, 1970, 44 p. A5, Bibliogr. Tabn. (Betriebswirtschaftliche Mitteilungen, Nr. 47).

Die Qualifikation befasst sich damit, wie ein Mitarbeiter seine ihm übertragenen Aufgaben erfüllt und wie er darin weiter gefördert werden kann. Die Durchführung und der Gegenstand der Qualifikation. Man benötigt einen Massstab, der von den beteiligten Vorgesetzten einheitlich angewandt werden kann. Die Folgerungen aus der Qualifikation. Die Besprechung der Qualifikation und das Qualifikationsblatt.
R 1345

658,386 INDUSTRIAL TRAINING MANAGEMENT

658,386(42) 331,86(42) 65,012,4 : 658,386

FINNIGAN, J. Industrial training management. London, Business books, 1970, 166 p. A5, Bibliogr.

The principles of attitudes towards and thoughts upon, training management as a result of the author's ten years' experience in industrial training. The growth of and demand for industrial training. The training manager's role in the organization and strategy of industrial training. Assessing training needs and defining training objectives. Identifying the individual's training needs and designing his training programme. Internal and external courses. Examination and assessment of training effectiveness. External training influences. Organization of the training department. The educational system and the training manager's relationship with it. The training manager's contribution to manpower utilization and his role as a trend setter. Training for technological, social and political change. R 1346

658,512 PROGRESSING, ROUTING

658,512 : 330,115

CHMIELEWICZ, K. Mehrperiodenplanung von industriellen Erzeugnissen; und Teilerzeugnis-Programmen mit Hilfe des Matrizenkalküls, 17 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift für betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Köln und Opladen, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 285, Abfn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Untersucht wird ein Planungskalkül auf Basis der Matrizenrechnung, der Verkaufs- und interne Einsatzmengen industriellen Produkte ebenso erfasst wie geplante Bestandsveränderungen, Ausschuss-, Fremdbezugs- und Herstellungen, dabei diese Komponenten auch für alle Teilerzeugnisse berücksichtigt und alle Elemente in einem simultanen Mehrperiodenkalkül zusammenfasst.
R 1347

658,62 PRODUCTS, WARES

See also: R 1287

658,62 : 65,012,2 : 658,8

EGERTON, H.C., and J. BACON. Anticipating major business threats; publ. by the National industrial conference board, New York, 1970, 23 p. A5 (Managing the moderate-sized company,

report, no. 14).

A survey looking at the defenses companies build against major business risks and at the plans they draw up for the possibility of a general business decline. Contributions are from company chairmen or presidents of U.S. and Canadian manufacturing, wholesaling, mining, and construction firms. Some specific business risks. Having to sell in a changing market. Economic recession as a risk. Drawing up contingency plans.
R 1348

658.8 SELLING, SALE, MARKETING
See also: R 1327, R 1344, R 1348

658.8 : 65.012.4
PEARCE, E. Marketing and higher management; publ. by P.A. management consultants Ltd, London, Allen & Unwin, 1970. 250 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (Unwin professional management library).

The book has two principal objectives: to provide higher management with a better understanding of the marketing function and of the policy decisions which have to be made for its effective deployment at top level; - to provide the marketing practitioner with a broader view of his own particular role in relation to the company's overall profit-making activities. Chapters. The function of marketing. Financial aspects of marketing. Product policy. Marketing management. Corporate long-range planning. Market research. Market forecasting. Product planning. Advertising research. The function of the sales force.
R 1349

658.8 65.016 : 658.8
WINKLER, J. Marketing for the developing company. London, Hutchinson, 1969. 258 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. (Hutchinson marketing library).

The book takes the reader through the theory of marketing and applies it to the developing business. Research and analysis, testing and product planning follow and lead on to practical advice on small company sales organisation and control, advertising and promotion. What is marketing. What is a market. How markets work. Consumer versus industrial marketing. Selecting distribution channels. Mail order. Door-to-door selling. The market as a behavioral system. Predicting the market future. The examination of markets. Evaluating the company's

performance. Financial controls. Product planning. Pricing strategy. Market-testing new products. The management of marketing. Sales organization. Sales promotion. Advertising. Press relations. (Bibliography - 1 p. - of some books). R 1350

658.8 : 659.1
GRAVES, R. More about creating customers. London, Allen & Unwin, 1970. 218 p. A5. Tabn. (International business management series, no. 4).

The author develops the theme that business success is based on obtaining new custom and maintaining the satisfaction of previous buyers, and that these objectives can be achieved if proper marketing principles are understood and applied by management. He covers in depth the critical marketing activities. The most potent factor in salesmaking: customer satisfaction. Creating techniques for and improving reseller development. Uncovering hidden resources and finding opportunities. Market place changes create new opportunities. Improving existing product and finding new ones. Management's attitude to marketing. Planning to create more customers. Knowing what the business is doing and where it is going. Many examples. R 1351

658.87 RETAIL MANAGEMENT CASES

658.87 : 65.012.4
THOMPSON, D.L., and D.J. DALRYMPLE. Retail management cases. New York, Free press, 1969. 292 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

The case studies concern the following subjects: Getting started in retailing. Store location. Real estate leasing and investment. Organisation and personnel. Knowing and serving the customer. Pricing and competition. Promotion and advertising. Merchandising and expense control. Space allocation. Stock control. General management. The book opens with a discussion of the use of the case method.
R 1352

663 BEVERAGES

663.938 COFFEE

663.938(4) 663.938 : 339.4(4) 663.938 : 658.8(4)
INDUSTRIAL coffee on twenty-one European markets; publ. by the International trade centre U.N.C.T.A.D./C.A.T.T. Geneva,

The aims of the study are to analyze the technical, economic and commercial factors which, currently and over the middle term, determine the position of industrial coffee on the main European markets and to bring out the basic factors governing the chances for industrial coffee-producing developing countries to enter these markets. Analysis of the following points of the markets: production, foreign trade, distribution, retail sales, consumption, and sales promotion and advertising. Prospects. Recommendations. Data on the production and plants of soluble coffee.

R 1353

665 OILS, FATS, WAXES

665.54 REFINING

665.54 : 66 : 658.21(42)

CHAPMAN, K. Oil-based industrial complexes in the United Kingdom. 16 p. A4 (Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, Rotterdam, no. 3, mei/juni, 1970, p. 157. Krtm.).

Examination of the relationship of certain oil refineries in the United Kingdom with other industries, particularly petrochemical manufacture. The distribution of the main centres of petrochemical production and associated oil refineries. Primary product transfers in oil based industrial complexes. Secondary product transfers in oil based industrial complexes. The chemical industry on Tees-side. The Grangemouth oil refineries. The Stanlow and Carrington complexes. The Fawley refinery. Baglan Bay the smallest and most recent of the five complexes. The recent discovery and exploitation of natural gas in the North Sea is of particular significance to the oil and petrochemical industries.

R 1354

669 METALLURGY, METALS

669.1 IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

669.1 : 338.87(4) ..669.1 : 338.87(430.1)

ELKMANN, G.H. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Konzentration in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie; Entwicklungslinien, Strukturen und Problematik dargestellt insbesondere von den Verhältnissen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Dusseldorf, Verlag Stahl-

Eine Uebersicht über die Entwicklung der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie in der B.R.D. Es wird gezeigt, wie aus bescheidenen Anfängen eine zunächst mehr handwerkliche Tätigkeit immer mehr industrielle Formen annahm. Die technische Entwicklung in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie hat einen derartigen Stand erreicht, dass eine kostengünstige Produktion von Massenschliff nur in grossen Produktionseinheiten sinnvoll ist. Die Entstehung und Struktur der Konzerne der deutschen Eisen- und Stahlindustrie. Eine Uebersicht über den Stand der Konzentration in den anderen Mitgliedsländern der E.G.K.S. Die bestehenden und optimalen, aus den vorherigen Ausführungen abzuleiten den Betriebs- und Unternehmensgrössen werden miteinander verglichen. Grenzen der Konzentration.

R 1355

669.71 ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

669.71 : 658.21(42)

WATTS, H.D. The location of aluminium reduction plant in the United Kingdom. 9 p. A4 (Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, Rotterdam, no. 3, mei/juni, 1970, p. 148. Krtm.).

The paper provided an explanation of the size, number and location of the existing and planned aluminium reduction plant in the U.K. Annual production of aluminium. The most critical component of the cost structure is the cost of power. Location factors. The relatively small output of the U.K. in 1968. The size of the smelting industry mirrored the lack of low cost power. Cost changes. Coal versus nuclear energy. Plant location.

R 1356

677 TEXTILES, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

677 : 338.97 : 31 : 339.4(4)

KURTH, W. Langfristige Prognose des Textilverbrauches in einigen europäischen Ländern; hrsg. vom Forschungsberichte des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen. Köln und Opladen, Westdeutscher Verlag, 1970. 48 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn.

Die Studie erstreckt sich auf die Jahre 1967-1975. Im ersten Teil der Arbeit werden die faktischen Voraussetzungen der Projektion dargestellt, es werden jene Faktoren die die Textilnachfrage langfristig determinieren und deren Wirksamkeit auch für die Zukunft angenommen werden kann untersucht. Auf sie baut im zweiten Teil die Projektion auf, in deren Mittelpunkt die Un-

tersuchung des in der Zukunft zu erwartenden Einflusses der verschiedenen Bestimmungsfaktoren, sowie das Wachstum dieser Bestimmungsfaktoren selbst stehen. (Bibliographie - 2 S.
- von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 1357

678 RUBBER AND SYNTHETICS

678.4 RUBBER MARKET

678.4 : 338.51

VOSS, W. Bestimmungsgründe der Preisentwicklung auf dem Weltkautschukmarkt. Hamburg, Weltarchiv, 1970. 361 p. A5.
Bibliogr. Tabn. (Veröffentlichungen des H.W.W.A.-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung-Hamburg).

Die Grundlagen für eine Analyse der Naturkautschukpreise, Naturkautschuk: Vorkommen und Arten, Zeitliche Abgrenzung des Untersuchungsgegenstandes, Der Weltmarkt für Naturkautschuk, Der Repräsentationsgrad der notierten Weltmarktpreise, Die preisbestimmenden Faktoren, Variabilität von Angebot und Nachfrage, Variation von Angebot und Nachfrage, Die Erklärung der Naturkautschukpreisentwicklung der Nachkriegszeit, Anwendung internationaler Massnahmen zur Verbesserung der Position des Naturkautschuks. R 1358

685 LEATHER GOODS MARKET

685 : 380.123 688.3 : 380.123 688.3 : 338.92

MARKET, The, of for leather goods in North America and selected Western European countries; publ. by U.N.C.T.A.D./G.A.T.T.; International trade centre, Geneva, 1969. 302 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

The survey tries to find ways and means of promoting exports from developing countries by studying the prevailing market situation in the following countries: U.S.A., Canada, B.R.D., Switzerland, Sweden, U.K., Austria, Norway, Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium/Luxembourg, France and Italy. The information compiled deals, therefore, mainly with the following: statistical analysis of production, trade and consumption; market situation by categories, including fashion; prices; distribution channels and purchasing methods; packing, transportation, quotation and other commercial practices; import duties; methods of sales promotion. R 1359

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engineering industry. Extensions to other branches are under consideration.

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Tilburg School of Economics, 225 Hogeschoollaan, Tilburg

University Faculties, St. Ignatius, 13 Prinsstraat, Antwerpen (Belgium) and in the

Library of Commerce and Economics, 444–446 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam

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